Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the Year 1937

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1938

Obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, or through the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, or through any recognised Bookseller

[Price—Annas 4 *or* 5*d*.]

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

CONTENTS.

Paragraphs.		Pages.
1.	Submission of the Report	1
2.	Charges and Police Divisions	1–2
3.	Reported Crime, Cognizable and Non-cognizable	2–3
4.	Police Cognizable Cases	3–4
5.	Police Cognizable Cases for disposal	4
6.	Excluded cases	4
7.	Pending cases	4
8.	True cases	4–5
9.	Undetected cases	5
10.	Result of trial by classes	5–7
11.	Serious crime	7
12.	Sessions cases and persons	7–8
13.	Cases of suicide	8
14.	(*a*) Offences under special and local laws	8–9
14.	(*b*) Children sent to Remand Home	9
14.	(*c*) Beggars	9
14.	(*d*) Betting and gaming	9–12
15.	Direct Magisterial cases	12–13
16.	Persons in police cases	13
17.	Non-cognizable cases and persons	13
18.	Property stolen and recovered	13–15
19.	*Special Branch.*—(1) Organisation, (2) Plays, (3) Festivals, (4) Naturalization, (5) Pilgrim season, (6) Pilgrim passes to Iraq, (7) Emergency Certificates, (8) Recommendation for visas, (9) Applications for passports, (10) Permission to come to India, (11) Examination of passports, (12) Permission to land, (13) Repatriates, (14) Theatrical artists, (15) Stowaways, (16) Strikes, (17) Warning to the Press, (18) Cancellation of orders issued under the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, (19) Removal of ban on communist bodies (20) Refund of securities and cancellation of orders under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, (21) Riots and (22) Political situation	15–21
20.	*Crime Branch.*—(1) Organization, (2) Criminal Cases, (3) Assistance to the Divisional Police, (4) Assistance to District Police, (5) Persons deported to India, (6) Action under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, (7) Counterfeit currency notes, (8) Modus Operandi Bureau, (9) Prevention of Crime Branch, (10) Pathan Branch, (11) Vigilance Branch, (12) Anti-Gambling Squad and (13) Interesting cases.	21–28
21.	Preventive Action	28–29
22.	(1) Arms Act, (2) Explosives Act, (3) Petroleum Act, (4) Poisons Act, (5) Theatres and (6) Tram Cars	29–30
23.	Conveyances other than motor vehicles	30–31
24.	Street accidents	31
25.	Police Establishment	31
26.	(*a*) Education	31–32
26.	(*b*) First Aid classes	32
26.	(*c*) Refresher course	32
26.	(*d*) Police Boys' Brigade	32

Paragraphs.		Pages.
27.	Armament	32
28.	Inspection of arms and ammunition	32–33
29.	Punishments and rewards	33–34
30.	Casualties	34
31.	Health	34
32.	Police buildings	34–35
33.	Cinematograph Act and the Board of Censors	35
34.	Fires	35
35.	*Miscellaneous.*—(1) Police Notice Office, (2) Cases prosecuted by Police Prosecutors, (3) Cattle-Pounds, (4) Entertainment licences, (5) Assisted Emigration Scheme, (6) The Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank, (7) Recruitment of depressed classes, (8) The Traffic Advisory Committee, (9) Indian Penal Code pending cases, (10) Wireless	36–37
36.	Events of the year	38
37.	General efficiency	38

APPENDICES.

Return of cognizable crime (Statement A, Part I)	40–45
Return of cognizable crime (Statement A, Part II)	46–53
Return of cognizable crime not specified in Statement A, Part I (Statement AA, Part I)	54–55
Return of cognizable crime not specified in Statement A, Part II (Statement AA, Part II)	56–57
Return of non-cognizable crime (Statement B, Part I)	58–61
Return of non-cognizable crime (Statement B, Part II)	62–65
Return of property stolen and recovered (Statement C)	66
Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police (Statement D)	68–69
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force (Statement E)	70–71
Statement showing the offences for which children placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, (Local Statement)	72
Table A—[Paragraph 22 (1)]	73
Table B—Distribution of licences in the different communities [Paragraph 22 (1)]	74
Table B (1)—New Licences [Paragraph 22 (1)]	74
Table B (2)—Cancelled licences [Paragraph 22 (1)]	75
Table B (3)—Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in B (2) [Paragraph 22 (1)]	75
Table C—Explosives—[Paragraph 22 (2)]	76
Table D—Petroleum [Paragraph 22 (3)]	76
Table E—[Paragraph 22 (6)]	77
Table showing the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police (Paragraph 25)	78

No. 4932/7 of 1938.

From

W. R. G. SMITH, Esq., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY,
Home Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 11th April 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1937.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th July 1886, the report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 1474/2, dated the 11th April 1938, is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 1474/2 of 1938.

From

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA, Esq., LL.B., Bar-at-Law,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

To

The COMMISSIONER of POLICE,
Bombay.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court,
Esplanade, Bombay, 11th April 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith the Bombay City Police Administration Report for the year 1937 received with your letter No. 4700/7, dated 6th April 1938, and to state that I have no remarks to offer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

[True copy.]
W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 4694/7 of 1938.

From

W. R. G. SMITH, Esq., C.I.E., BAR-AT-LAW,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department, Bombay.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:
Bombay, 6th April 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1937 with the usual statements as appendices.

In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8697/3, dated 1st July 1937, information and statistics regarding Motor Vehicles Acts have been omitted from this report.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police throughout the year. The Deputy Commissioners were—

Crime Branch ..	Mr. N. M. Kamte, from 1st January 1937 to the end of the year.
Divisions ..	Mr. J. W. Rowland, from 1st January 1937 to 17th April 1937.
	Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, from 18th April 1937 to the end of the year.
M. V. and Taxation (Temporary).	Mr. W. L. K. Herapath, from 1st January 1937 to 17th April 1937.
	Mr. J. Abernethy, from 18th April 1937 to 19th December 1937.
	Mr. H. B. Kidd, from 20th December 1937 to the end of the year.
Port ..	Mr. J. Simmons, from 1st January 1937 to the end of the year.
Special Branch ..	Mr. C. W. E. U'ren, from 1st January 1937 to 19th December 1937.
	Mr. J. Abernethy, from 20th December 1937 to the end of the year.
Second Additional Deputy Commissioner (Temporary).	Mr. C. W. E. U'ren from 20th December 1937 to the end of the year.

I give below a list of the Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A	Division	.. Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
B	Division	.. Market, Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi, Dongri and Khara Talao.
C	Division	.. Bhuleshwar, Null Bazar, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Gamdevi, Chaupati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi.
D	Division	.. Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamathipura, New Nagpada and Jacob Circle.
E	Division	.. Sewri, Parel and Matunga.
F	Division	.. Mahim and Worli.
H and I	Divisions	.. Bombay Harbour and Docks.

Reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 206,764 against 208,173 in 1936 and 207,205 in 1935. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1936 and 1937.

1936.

	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magisterial	Total.		
Abetment of cognizable offence	..	..	..	..	..
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..
Class I	123	..	123	500	623
Class II	1,053	28	1,081	..	1,081
Class III	1,152	5	1,157	5	1,162
Class IV	41	43	84	1,492	1,576
Class V	4,241	293	4,534	301	4,835
Total ..	6,610	369	6,979	2,298	9,277
Class VI	130,841	19,882	150,723	48,173	198,896
Grand Total ..	137,451	20,251	157,702	50,471	208,173

1937.

—	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magisterial	Total.		
Abetment of cognizable offence	..	..	..	..	..
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..
Class I	111	2	113	1,171	1,284
Class II	1,009	37	1,046	..	1,046
Class III	889	3	892	3	895
Class IV	48	57	105	1,528	1,633
Class V	4,667	399	5,066	302	5,368
Total ..	6,724	498	7,222	3,004	10,226
Class VI	127,915	20,583	148,498	48,040	196,538
Grand Total ..	134,639	21,081	155,720	51,044	206,764

The total crime reported during the year 1937 shows a decrease of 1,409 cases as compared with the figures for the previous year. In the year 1936 there was an increase of 968 cases as compared with the figures for the year 1935.

Police cognizable cases.

4. The total number of cognizable cases, of all classes, reported to the police during the year was 134,639 against 137,451 in 1936 and 140,162 in 1935.

Statement A, Part I.—Under the Indian Penal Code, Classes I to V, there were 6,724 cases against 6,610 in 1936 and 6,813 in 1935.

Although the total of Indian Penal Code crime (classes I to V) for the year 1937 shows an increase over the previous year's figures of 114 cases, which also includes 35 cases registered in connection with the riots which broke out in the city during the month of May, it is lower than any year (1936 excluded) since 1911. Excluding the 35 cases connected with the riots the increase of 79 cases over the last year's total, under these classes, calls for no particular comment as it represents only a comparatively small increase of less than 1·2 per cent.

The preventive measures taken by the police, under section 27 (*1*) and (*2A*) of the Bombay City Police Act and under the P. R. T. system, had the desired effect of keeping the crime under control.

Statement AA, Part I.—Under Class VI, 127,915 cases were registered against 130,841 in 1936 and 133,348 in 1935.

Although the total number of cases under Class VI, the bulk of which represents Local Act cases, shows a decrease of 2,926 cases compared with the figures for the year 1936, the number of such cases taken up per mensem on an average (i.e., 10,000 cases) remains unaffected.

This decrease can to some extent be attributed to the outbreak of disturbances at the end of May 1937 which kept the police busy for over three weeks in the affected area.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

5. Including 2,399 cases pending from the preceding year and 45 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, there were 137,083 cases for disposal against 139,602 in 1936 and 142,028 in 1935.

Of the total cases for disposal, 7,634 fell under the Indian Penal Code, Classes I to V (Statement A, Part I) and 129,449 under Class VI (Statement AA, Part I).

Police cognizable cases struck off.

6. The total number of excluded cases, of all classes, for the year 1937 was 149 against 98 in 1936 and 272 in 1935. Of these, 121 fell under Classes I to V (Statement A, Part I) and 28 under Class VI (Statement AA, Part I) against 95 and 3 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, under Classes I to V, 27 were declared to be false as compared with 24 in 1936 and 17 in 1935.

The percentages of excluded cases to cases reported under Classes I to V and VI are negligible.

In two cases compensation of Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code.

During the year, 9 persons were prosecuted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, of whom 6 were convicted, 2 were acquitted and the case against 1 was pending at the end of the year.

Pending police cases.

7. At the end of the year there were 3,027 cases of all classes pending as against 2,399 in 1936 and 2,095 in 1935. Of these, 768 were pending under Classes I to V (Statement A, Part I) and 2,259 under Class VI (Statement AA, Part I).

True police cognizable cases.

8. During the year, 133,858 cases of all classes were classified as true against 137,074 in 1936 and 139,642 in 1935. Of these, 123,524 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 92·28 as compared with 92·27 in 1936 and 94·01 in 1935.

Statement A, Part I.—Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V), 6,719 cases were classified as true against 6,394 in 1936 and 6,736 in 1935. Of these, 2,264 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 33·70 against 33·47 in 1936 and 35·53 in 1935.

Statement AA, Part I.—Under Class VI, 127,139 cases were classified as true. Of these, 121,260 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 95·38 against 95·14 in 1936 and 96·97 in 1935.

The percentage of true cases, of all classes, to cases reported stands at 97·65. Under classes I to V the percentage stands at 88·01 while under VI at 98·22.

Undetected police cognizable cases.

9. The total number of cases, of all classes, remaining undetected at the end of the year was 3,484 against 3,334 in 1936 and 3,372 in 1935. The percentage of non-detection works out to 2·54 against 2·39 in 1936 and 2·37 in 1935.

Under Classes I to V (Statement A, Part I), 3,480 cases remained undetected, the percentage of non-detection being 45·59. There being only 4 undetected cases at the close of the year under Class VI (Statement AA, Part I), the percentage of non-detection under this Class is negligible.

Result of Trial by Classes.

Statement A, Part I.

10. *Class I—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 167 cases for disposal including 55 cases pending from the previous year and one case of a previous year again brought on to the register, against 151 in 1936 and 109 in 1935. Convictions were obtained in 82 cases as against 56 in 1936.

All the heads under this Class except "Rioting or Unlawful assembly" have registered an increase as will be seen from the following statement :—

	1936.	*1937.*
Offences relating to coin	5	9
Offences relating to stamps	3	10
Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	18	27
Other offences against Public Justice	15	28
Rioting or unlawful assembly	68	9
Personating public servant, etc.	14	26

Class II—Serious offences against the person.—Under this class there were 1,303 cases for disposal including 287 pending from the preceding year and 7 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, as compared with 1,281 cases in 1936 and 1,224 in 1935. Convictions were obtained in 370 cases as against 351 in 1936.

The increase is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1936.	*1937.*
Rape by a person other than the husband ..	12	21
Unnatural offence	12	20
Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	61	72
Grievous hurt	244	276
Criminal force to woman or an attempt to commit theft, etc. (Sections 354-6-7, I.P.C.)	20	32

On the other hand the following heads showed a decrease :—

	1936.	*1937.*
Murder	120	64
Attempts at murder	35	14
Hurt	341	297

Class III—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.—In this category there were 1,012 cases for disposal including 118 cases pending from the preceding year and 5 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, as against 1,219 in 1936 and 1,066 in 1935. Convictions were obtained in 225 cases as against 209 in 1936.

The decrease is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1936.	*1937.*
Robbery	46	41
Serious mischief..	19	6
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, etc. ..	1,085	839

Class IV—Minor offences against the person.—There were in all 59 cases for disposal including 11 cases pending from the preceding year, against 50 in 1936 and 45 in 1935. Convictions were obtained in 19 cases as against 14 in 1936.

Class V—Minor offences against property.—Including 394 cases pending from the preceding year and 32 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 5,093 cases for disposal as against 4,672 in 1936 and 5,097 in 1935. Convictions were obtained in 1,568 cases as against 1,510 in 1936.

The increase occurred under the following heads :—

	1936.	*1937..*
Theft	3,104	3,600
Criminal breach of trust	664	673

On the other hand the following heads registered a decrease :—

	1936.	*1937.*
Cheating	379	302
Receiving stolen property	90	85

In connection with the increase in the theft cases it is interesting to note that in 391 cases the offences were committed by servants while in 202 cases the companions, guests or relatives of the complainants were responsible. In addition to this it has been observed that in 550 cases the complainants were utterly careless about their property and almost invited the commission of offences. Property was left lying in the streets or in houses the doors of which were left open for anyone to walk in and commit thefts. It is impossible for the police to prevent such offences. All that they can do systematically is to patrol the area

and comb out the bad parts and send away criminals, but their power in this connection is very limited. Criminals with previous convictions are unwittingly engaged as domestic servants and thus given ample opportunities to commit thefts.

It is significant to note that Class V includes 670 cases concerned with cycles. Of these, only 150 were detected and 520 remained undetected at the end of the year. Of the 670 cases 448 were cases of theft, 219 of Criminal breach of trust and 3 of cheating. These cases are mainly due to cycles being left unattended in streets and public places by their owners and to the letting on hire of cycles to unknown customers by cycle shopkeepers. Detection is very difficult in these cycle cases which account for the large number of undetected cases under this class.

Class VI—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 129,449 cases inclusive of 1,534 cases pending from the preceding year as compared with 132,229 in 1936 and 134,486 in 1935. Convictions were obtained in 121,260 cases as against 124,333 in 1936.

Statement AA, Part I.

Serious offences.

11. During the year under report, there were 103 cases of murder and attempted murder including 22 cases pending from the preceding year and 3 cases of the previous year again brought on to the register, against 167 cases in 1936 and 72 in 1935. Of these, 15 ended in conviction, 23 in acquittal, 1 was declared to be false, 2 to be mistake of facts, in 3 the accused died before trial, in 1 the accused absconded, 36 remained undetected (including 12 of infanticide) and 22 were pending at the end of the year.

There were 8 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 3 cases pending from the preceding year. Of these, 6 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal and 1 remained undetected at the end of the year.

In the 78 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, there were 12 cases of infanticide. The victims in the remaining 66 cases were 60 males and 9 females, in 2 cases there being more than 1 victim. The analysis of the motive of crime in these cases is as follows :—

28 cases	.. ..	Quarrels.
22 „	.. ..	Jealousy.
4 „	.. ..	(Motive could not be ascertained).
12 „ (infanticide)	..	Motive—apparently the desire of the mother to conceal her shame.
11 „	.. ..	Communal riots.
1 case	.. ..	Classified as false as it proved to be a case of suicide.
78		

In no case of infanticide was a conviction obtained.

Sessions cases and persons.

12. During the year 1937, the Sessions Court tried 93 cases against 100 in 1936 and 123 in 1935.

Of these 93 cases 75 ended in conviction, 17 in acquittal and in 1 case the accused died before trial.

These cases involved 138 persons of whom 97 were convicted, 40 were acquitted and 1 died before trial.

Cases of suicide.

13. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide :—

	Male.	*Female.*
Christians	4	1
Muhammadans	13	3
Parsis	8	....
Hindus	68	25
Others	2	1
Total ..	95	30
Grand Total ..	125.	

During the year the Coroner held 826 inquests as against 817 in 1936 and 773 in 1935.

In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9282/3, dated the 1st July 1937, a member of the Bar was appointed as Honorary Police Legal Representative in the Coroner's Court from 8th July 1937 and he conducted 41 cases.

Offences under special and local laws.

14. (*a*) Including 1,508 cases pending from the preceding year the offences under the Special and Local Laws dealt with by the police numbered 129,201 as against 132,023 in 1936 and 134,185 in 1935. Of these, 121,075 ended in conviction. There is a decrease of 2,822 cases as compared with the previous year.

The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts :—

City of Bombay Municipal Act,
Bombay City Police Act,
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,
Public Conveyances Act, and
Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act.

The offences under other Local Acts were comparatively few.

An increase is noticeable under the following Acts :—

	1936.	*1937.*
City of Bombay Municipal Act	31,138	32,683
Public Conveyances Act	3,207	5,789
Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act	2,107	2,896

The continued efforts of the police to keep the crowded localities of the city reasonably free of hawkers who cause obstruction and ply their trade without Municipal licences is responsible for the increase under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Similarly the increase under the Public Conveyances Act is due to the action against unlicensed owners and drivers for plying for hire without licences and against the licensed owners and drivers of public conveyances for breaches of the rules framed under the Act.

The rise under the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act is likewise due to the continued striving of the police to keep the various kinds of gambling under control.

The following Acts registered a decrease :—

	1936.	*1937.*
Bombay City Police Act	75,570	68,194
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act ..	18,057	17,157

Had it not been for the disturbances of June 1937, the number of the Bombay City Police Act cases would not have dropped below the previous year's level.

The decrease in the number of cases under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act is due to the gradual replacement of animal-drawn vehicles by mechanical transport in the City.

(*b*) During the year 739 children and young persons under the age of 16 years were sent by the Bombay City Police to the Umarkhadi Children's Remand Home. Of these, 360 were picked up under section 7 of the Bombay Children Act.

(*c*) *Beggars.*—In the absence of a comprehensive and effective scheme for tackling the beggar problem in Bombay City, the police unaided by other authorities are doing what they can to minimise the beggar nuisance as will be seen from the fact that 3,299 professional beggars were dealt with under section 121 of the Bombay City Police Act and 336 were externed under section 27 (2) of the said Act during the year.

(*d*) *Betting and gaming.*—The following is the summary of the work done by the Bombay City Police to suppress gaming in the city :—

The statistics have been divided into the following five parts—

I. Raids on bucket shops.

II. Raids on houses other than bucket shops.

III. Gaming in public places in connection with race betting.

IV. Gaming (other than race betting) in public places.

V. Aiding or facilitating gaming.

Gaming Houses.

1	Bucket shops. 2		Gaming houses other than bucket shops. 3	
	1936.	*1937.*	*1936.*	*1937.*
Number raided on warrants ..	4	2	148	78
Number raided without warrants ..	5	17	277	766
Number of persons arrested ..	26	55	2,262	3,930
Number of persons convicted ..	6	4	935	1,040
Number of persons acquitted or discharged	6	.. 12	559	868
Number of persons absconding ..	..	..	12	1
Number of persons died	..	..	1	2
Number of persons released by police before trial	..	..	16	12
Number of persons pending ..	14	39	739	2,007
Excluding persons pending, percentage of persons convicted to arrested ..	50·00	25·00	61·39	54·08

Gaming in Public Places.

1	Cases in connection with wagering on horse races. 2		Cases other than those in column 2. 3	
	1936.	*1937.*	*1936.*	*1937.*
Number of cases	47	44	930	998
Number of persons arrested ..	75	69	1,895	2,316
Number of persons convicted ..	15	21	1,528	1,807
Number of persons acquitted or discharged	15	35	267	335
Number of persons died	..	..	1	1
Number of persons pending ..	45	13	99	173
Excluding persons pending, percentage of persons convicted to arrested ..	50·00	37·50	85·08	84·32

Aiding and facilitating gaming.—Under section 12-A of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, IV of 1887 (as added by Bombay Act I of 1936), in all 32 houses were raided by the police. Thirty-five persons were arrested for aiding and facilitating gaming by printing, publishing, etc., newspapers, news-sheets, etc. Of these, 21 were convicted, 10 were acquitted or discharged and the cases against 4 were pending at the end of the year.

(1) The number of raids under section 6 (1) of Act IV of 1887 and cases under section 12 during the last 3 years are as follows :—

	1935.	*1936.*	*1937.*
Raids under section 6	730	434	863
Cases under section 12	1,439	977	1,042

(2) As the figures for the year 1936 were comparatively low owing to the pre-occupation of the police with the communal disturbances, the figures of 1935 have been taken for comparison.

(3) It is noteworthy that the number of raids under section 6 during 1937 has exceeded by a comfortable margin that of 1935 which itself was a record. Great credit for this increase is due to the splendid work done by the officers of the Anti-Gambling Squad who are responsible for more than half the total number of raids. This Squad which was started on the 17th June 1936 with only 2 officers, practically functioned only for 3 months during that year i.e., till the riots broke out in the middle of October of that year ; the squad could not therefore show much in the way of results. Even in 1937, this squad was not available for duty for a few days during the riots.

(4) As regards street-gambling, there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of such cases picked up during this year as compared with 1935. In this connection it is necessary to bear in mind that these cases (in respect of wagering or betting) are since the 1936 amendment no longer triable by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates as they were under the old Act. Taking into consideration the fact that a case under section 12, which is now triable by a Stipendiary Magistrate, entails nearly the same amount of labour as a case under section 4, the figures for this year cannot be considered discouraging. The record number of raids under section 6 and constant vigilance of the police have greatly contributed to the fall of cases under section 12.

(5) The amendment in 1926 of the Prevention of Gambling Act has undoubtedly helped greatly in curtailing the number of gambling dens in the City. It was never expected to stop all gambling. Its effects have been most beneficial and encouraging. At the same time, as was expected, gamblers have taken to new methods in order to circumvent the amended law. The more or less open receipt of bets in well known dens behind locked doors and bars has greatly diminished. Instead employees who know the regular customers are sent out in the streets to take money from known customers. No record is made at the time and the collector relies on his memory until he can find an opportunity of making a record in safety. Another method is to receive instructions regarding bets at one place and the cash at another. Sometimes as many as three or four different places have parts of the complete record. The difficulty of finding out all such places connected with one case and raiding them simultaneously can be readily appreciated.

Other methods intended to defeat the law are the recording of bets by means of a code and the widespread use of the telephone in conjunction with a credit system of betting.

(6) Owing to the heavy sentences awardable under the amended Act, every case is defended by able lawyers and ingenious defences

are put forth in Court. The marked coin is often said to have been purposely planted there by the bogus punter and the sutta slip described as a fabrication of the police. The difficulty of proving that a scribbled slip is in the handwriting of one of the accused is not a simple affair. Usually there are several persons connected with the management of a gambling den and there is always the possibility that the person who actually wrote the slip has escaped in the disturbance which always occurs during a raid so that the handwriting of none of the persons arrested can be proved to tally with that on the attached sutta slips. Even if the person is caught, it is very difficult to prove that the hastily written scrawl on a slip is in the handwriting of a particular person.

(7) In last year's Annual Report, it was pointed out that a large number of cases were pending trial. The position this year is worse as will be seen from the figures. During 1936 out of 2,288 persons arrested (so far as gaming houses were concerned) 753 persons or 33 per cent were pending trial at the end of the year while during 1937, out of 3,985 persons arrested 2,046 or over 50 per cent were pending trial when the year closed. There are some cases which have been pending in Court well over a year. Owing to the long delay in the disposal of the cases in the courts, the witnesses tire of being required to attend court from time to time and their recollection of the details of the case becomes dim and confused so that their evidence appears faulty and unconvincing with the result that the cases suffer. Such delays also lend themselves to tampering with witnesses and *panchas*. It must also not be overlooked that these delays may result in section 27 (2) of the Bombay City Police Act as amended in 1936 becoming inoperable. At present the arrangements that exist for the trial of gambling cases are quite inadequate and if they cannot be increased the activities of the police under the Prevention of Gambling Act had better be curtailed.

(8) Finally the fact must not be overlooked that this is only one and not the most important of the many duties and activities of the police and that no special staff has been sanctioned for dealing with it.

Cognizable crime, direct cases.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 21,081 against 20,251 in 1936 and 25,622 in 1935. Of these, 20,025 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 94·99.

Statement A, Part I.—Under the Indian Penal Code, Classes I to V, the direct Magisterial cognizable cases were 498 of which 21 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 4·22.

Statement AA, Part I.—Under Class VI, the direct Magisterial cognizable cases were 20,583 of which 20,004 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 97·19.

The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

The total number of persons involved in these cases was 21,165 of whom 20,051 were convicted. Of these, 567 were involved in cases under Classes I to V and 20,598 in cases under Class VI. Of the 20,051 convicted persons 22 were convicted in cases under Classes I to V while 20,029 were convicted in cases under Class VI.

Persons in police cases.

16. Exclusive of 3,505 persons under arrest at the close of the previous year, 137,278 persons were prosecuted by the police during the year against 140,632 in 1936 and 144,300 in 1935. Of these, 126,373 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 89·77 against 92·87 in 1936 and 93·07 in 1935.

Statement A, Part II.—Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V), 4,489 persons were tried and 2,697 were convicted, giving a percentage of 60·08 compared with 62·96 in 1936 and 64·74 in 1935.

Statement AA, Part II.—Under Class VI, 130,916 persons were tried, of whom 123,676 were convicted, giving a percentage of 94·47 against 94·43 in 1936 and 96·00 in 1935.

At the close of the year 4,906 persons were awaiting trial against 3,505 in 1936 and 2,800 in 1935. Of these, 1,105 were under Classes I to V (Statement A, Part II), and 3,801 under Class VI (Statement AA, Part II).

Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, cancelled 65 bail-bonds as compared with 44 in 1936 and 58 in 1935.

Statement B, Part I, non-cognizable cases and Part II, persons in non-cognizable cases.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistracy was 51,044 as compared with 50,471 in 1936 and 41,421 in 1935.

With 4,990 cases pending from the previous year the total number of cases for disposal was 56,034 of which 40,003 ended in conviction.

The number of offences under Special and Local Laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 46,849 against 46,940 in 1936 and 39,047 in 1935.

In these 56,034 non-cognizable cases, 57,803 persons were involved of whom 40,020 were convicted.

Statement C, property stolen and recovered.

18. (*a*) The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in cognizable cases reported to the police amounted to Rs. 8,78,324 as compared with Rs. 8,23,140 in 1936 and Rs. 6,81,294 in 1935. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 1,74,510 which gives a recovery percentage of 19·87 as compared with 15·42 in 1936 and 27·40 in 1935.

Statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

Although the recovery percentage of 1937 compares favourably with that of the previous year, the latter being considerably lowered by poor recovery on account of riots, it is slightly below the normal percentage ranging between 20 and 27.

The recovery percentage, fluctuations in which are due to a variety of causes, is not a sure criterion for judging the efficiency of a police force. In cases of criminal breach of trust which are not preventible by the police, however efficient they may be, the recovery of property is generally a matter of luck.

The amount stolen in criminal breach of trust cases is Rs. 5,10,424 and the amount recovered is Rs. 63,316 giving a percentage of 12·40 against 23·69 in 1936. It will be seen that the recovery percentage of the year, on the whole, is considerably vitiated by the poor recovery in cases of criminal breach of trust.

An analysis of the figures shows that the amount of property stolen under thefts and robberies of all kinds is Rs. 3,67,900 as against Rs. 7,13,445 in 1936 and the amount recovered is Rs. 1,08,278 against Rs. 1,00,918 in 1936. The recovery percentage for the year is 29·43 against 14·15 in the preceding year.

(*b*) The following table shows the number of offences of all classes against property in which the police were successful as compared with those in which they were unsuccessful :—

Offence.	Number registered.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number found false.	Number struck off as mistake of law or facts	True cases left for investigation	Number in which conviction was obtained.	Remarks.
1. Dacoity ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1 pending.
2. Robbery ..	41	1	4	..	36	7	12 ,,
3. House-breaking.	839	6	2	4	827	163	43 ,,
4. Ordinary thefts.	3,600	49	10	27	3,514	1,040	211 ,,
Total ..	4,482	56	16	31	4,379	1,210	267 ,,

Not counting the cases still under investigation, the police were successful in 19 per cent of the robbery and house-breaking cases and 29 per cent in the theft cases.

(*c*) During the year 135 persons were dealt with under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, for receiving stolen property and 366 persons were dealt with under section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act for being in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen.

(*d*) The following case is of interset :—

Sensational robbery in a dancing girl's room.—On the 15th February 1937, at midnight, when the night life of the city is at its height, 4 Pathan desperados with drawn swords and daggers walked into a flat near Kennedy Bridge occupied by dancing girls and robbed the singing girls and those listening to them. As they left, a cry was raised and the Police with some members of the public gave chase to these robbers and after an exciting fight arrested 3 of them on Chowpatty sands. Soon after, the police succeeded in getting information of the associates of these Pathans and raided a room in Bhendi Bazaar where 5 more Pathans were arrested. 3 of the robbers were convicted to 9 years' rigorous imprisonment each by the High Court and 5 of them were arrested and sent to the District Magistrate, Delhi, to stand their trial there for similar offences committed by them. Property stolen in this case amounted to Rs. 1,214-6-0 out of which property worth Rs. 844-6-0 was recovered.

Criminal Investigation Department—Special Branch.

19. (1) *Organisation.*—The Special Branch staff continued to be numerically the same as in the previous year.

(2) *Plays.*—151 plays were scrutinised by the Branch during the year as against 139 in 1936. 150 plays were passed as unobjectionable and 1 was rejected as it contained obscene matter.

(3) *Festivals.*—(*a*) The festivals of Ramzan Id and Bakri Id passed off peacefully. Muharrum began on March 14th and concluded peacefully on March 24th. The public were warned, as usual, to abide by the rules for the regulation of the Muharrum festival.

(*b*) 251 applications for Ganpati passes were scrutinised by the Branch as against 255 in 1936. The celebration passed off peacefully.

(4) *Naturalization.*—44 applications for naturalization as British subjects were received for report during the year as against 50 in 1936. These were submitted by—

Portuguese Indians	23
Germans	3
Iraqian	1
Undetermined of Iraqian Origin	1
Iranians	7
Turkish (Armenian)	1
Russian Refugees	3
Austrian	1
Italian	1
Swiss	1
Indians to British (Imperial)	2
Total ..	44

(5) *Pilgrim Season.*—The Muhammadan Branch worked in close co-operation with the Port Haj Committee during the Haj Season.

During the outward pilgrim season 5,339 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz.

(6) *Pilgrim passes to Iraq.*—800 passes were issued to Muhammadans proceeding to Iraq and Iran on pilgrimage during the year as against 774 in 1936. 1,447 persons actually travelled on these passes as against 1,295 in the preceding year.

(7) *Emergency Certificates.*—104 foreigners were recommended for Emergency Certificates during the year as against 71 in 1936.

(8) *Recommendation for Visas.*—69 foreigners were recommended for visas as against 17 in 1936.

(9) *Applications for passports.*—1,264 applications for passports were recommended by the Branch during the year as against 956 in 1936.

(10) *Permission to come to India.*—The Branch reported on the applications of 37 foreigners for permission to come to India as against 36 in 1936. 7 of these foreigners were reported on adversely and did not therefore come to India.

(11) *Examination of Passports.*—The Foreign Branch boarded 576 incoming vessels during the year as against 565 in 1936. The examination of passports was enforced on all incoming boats.

56,632 passports were examined compared with 52,861 in 1936. These figures include only passengers finally disembarking at Bombay and not through passengers. 4,626 foreigners were attended to on arrival from overseas during the year as against 4,331 in 1936.

(12) *Permission to land.*—The Branch dealt with 481 persons, who came to India without proper passports or visas, as against 389 in 1936. Distribution by nationality was as follows:—

British (European and Indian)	154
British (Protected subjects)	132
Afghan	1
Turks	3
French	17
Belgian	1
Portuguese	36
Swedes	10
Chinese	34
Greeks	2
Iranians	4
Austrians	9
Netherlands	12
Norwegians	3
Italians	19
Iraqians	2
Polish	2
Swiss	8
Americans	19
Germans	13
Total	481

(13) *Repatriation.*—The Branch received the following repatriates from places mentioned against their names and arranged for their despatch to their homes up-country :—

Hong Kong	4
Colon (Panama)	4
Port Limon (Costa Rica)	1
Berlin (Germany)	1
Dar-es-Salaam (Tanganyika, Africa)	1
Baghdad	6
Damascus	1
Sourabaya (Java)	5
Singapore (Straits Settlements)	1
Rome (Italy)	1
London	1
Marseilles	1
Total ..	27

(14) *Theatrical Artistes.*—Deposits were taken, and guarantees of return passages enforced, in the cases of 202 theatrical artistes as against 118 in 1936.

(15) *Stowaways.*—The following stowaways arrived here from overseas during the year and were dealt with by the Branch :—

2 Arabs from Aden	Refused permission to land and sent back.
1 Arab from Djibouti	
1 Iranian from Muscat	
1 Iraqian from Basra	
2 British subjects from Mauritius ..	
1 British Protected subject from Bhavnagar.	Repatriated by the Agents of the vessel.
1 British Protected subject from Cochin.	
1 Iraqian from Basra	Permitted to land and join their families.
1 British Indian from Aden ..	
1 British Indian from Penang ..	
12.	

(16) *Strikes.*—There were 39 Industrial strikes as against 13 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of strikes was due to various causes such as—

(*a*) a boom in trade resulting in increased activity in the mill industry and consequent increase in the demand for labour;

(*b*) Labour's over anxious expectation of immediate results from the new Government's declared policy of looking after the welfare of the workers, and

(*c*) agitation among the workers consequent on the establishment of the Textile Enquiry Committee.

This led to increased activity among the Trade Unions the organizers of which were anxious to ensure that the Committee should be convinced that the workers had grievances.

(17) *Warning to the Press.*—During the year, warnings were given under the orders of Government to 35 persons as against 32 in 1936 for non-compliance with the requirements of the law relating to presses, books and newspapers.

The printer and publisher of a weekly Hindi and Gujerathi magazine was warned under the orders of Government against writing articles calculated to embitter communal relations and to lead to tension between the Hindu and Muslim communities.

(18) *Cancellation of orders issued under the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act of* 1932.—Government were pleased to cancel by the 19th October all the remaining restrictive orders in force under the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932, against 20 individuals.

(19) *Removal of ban on organisations.*—Government were also pleased to remove by the 19th October the ban under section 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, which was in force against all the remaining 56 organisations including Youth Leagues, Nav Javan Bharat Sabhas, Communist associations, Volunteer organisations, Prabhat Pheris, etc.

(20) *Refund of securities and cancellation of orders under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of* 1931.—Government were pleased to return to the publishers of 9 newspapers and the keepers of the presses printing them the securities deposited by them under the provisions of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

Government were also pleased to cancel the orders issued under this Act demanding securities from the publishers of 19 newspapers and the keepers of the presses printing them.

(21) *Riots.*—(A) *Communal Rioting.*—On Sunday, May 30th, 1937, at about 11-30 p.m. a marriage procession of some 60 Hindu Dhobis was passing along the Kamatipura Centre Road when, between the Kamathipura 3rd and 4th Lanes, the leaders were advised by a Hindu shopkeeper to cease playing music in view of the fact that there was a Musjid situated in the 5th Lane about 50 yards distant. Although the advice was acted upon and the music stopped, a young Mussalman,

apparently bent on mischief, commenced an argument over the playing of music by the party. The Hindus composing the party became annoyed and assaulted him. The latter raised cries which attracted other Muhammadans and a free fight ensued in which stones and other missiles were thrown by both sides. A police patrol which was on its rounds in Suklaji Street, hurried to the spot and dispersed both parties. A Muhammadan, a new-comer to the city from Hyderabad, Deccan, ran into the Kamatipura 4th Lane when the crowd scattered and was stabbed there by some Hindus. He was not discovered until some hours later when he was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. Ayub Juman, the creator of the trouble, was arrested and charged under sections 143, 147, 148 and 326, Indian Penal Code. Ayub Juman was eventually acquitted by the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, Bombay.

On the following day, i.e., May 31st at about 9-40 p.m. rioting broke out in Kamatipura and spread throughout the City.

On June 1st, the following measures were adopted to bring the situation under control and to restore the confidence of the public :—

(I) The Chief Presidency Magistrate issued orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting gatherings of more than 5 persons and instituting "Curfew" from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

(II) The following orders were issued by the Commissioner of Police :—

(*a*) under section 23 (2) of the Bombay City Police Act prohibiting for a period of one month, the carrying of all types of offensive weapons ;

(*b*) controlling funeral processions to and from the Hindu and Muhammadan graveyards at Sonapur ;

(*c*) instructing officers in charge of police stations in the affected areas to round up all bad characters likely to take part in the disturbances, and

(*d*) insisting upon all liquor shops closing by 9-30 p.m. at the latest.

(III) Government were also pleased to order that section 2 of the Bombay (Emergency Powers) Whipping Act, 1933, be brought into force immediately.

As a result of the adoption of these measures, particularly the rigorous enforcement of the Curfew Order, no incident of any importance occurred on and after June 3rd.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate's orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were allowed to lapse on June 14th in view of the calm that prevailed in the City. The orders issued by the Commissioner of Police were discontinued from June 20th, while the extensive police

arrangements which had been made with effect from the night of May 31st were gradually relaxed.

The total number of casualties reported amounted to 11 deaths and 85 injured.

2,273 arrests were effected in connection with the disturbances.

On June 8th, the Honourable Sir Dhanjishah Cooper, the then Premier and Home Minister to the Government of Bombay, toured the riot area and inspected the police arrangements. He also visited the J. J. Hospital where he was able to talk to certain of the victims of the disturbances and, thereafter, he paid a visit to the Special Temporary Prison at Worli.

Detailed reports were sent to Government from time to time.

(B) *Tannery Workers' Riot at Dharavi.*—At 9-30 p.m. on October 19th, 1937, rioting of a serious nature occurred at Dharavi in the jurisdiction of the Mahim Police Station between members of the Dharavi Tannery and Leather Workers' Union on the one hand, and tanners who were non-members of the Union, on the other.

The riot appears to have originated in connection with the labour employed in the tannery owned by Muhammadhusein Ghulamhusein. On October 9th, he dismissed 4 of his workers and on the following day paid off the remaining tanners as they demanded immediate payment of the wages due to them. He then engaged 25 non-Union tanners in their stead on the 12th.

On the 19th night at about 9 o'clock, a worker of Muhammadhusein Ghulamhusein's Tannery was assaulted when proceeding to his work. He was again accosted at 9-30 p.m. when returning for his food. His cries brought friends from his own chawl and members of the Union party from the vicinity also appeared with the result that a fight took place. Stones, building materials and lathis were freely used, and members of a small party of police, which happened to be on duty near the scene, sustained injuries in trying to quell it. Additional police reinforcements were sent from the Mahim Police Station. They found about 80 tanners engaged in a pitched battle, and endeavoured to disperse them. They, however, turned on the police and attacked them with the result that some of the policemen sustained injuries. An attempt was made to strike a Deputy Inspector with a heavy bamboo stick. As the situation appeared to be getting out of hand he was compelled to fire 3 rounds from his revolver which resulted in Genu Sidram receiving a bullet wound in the thigh for the treatment of which he had to be detained in the K. E. M. Hospital. The situation was brought under complete control and the neighbourhood assumed a normal appearance within one hour of the arrival of police reinforcements. 32 arrests were effected.

The workers of the other factories, all Union members, did not attend work on October 20th, either through fear or by way of protest against the arrests.

By October 22nd normal working was resumed in all the factories. Of the 32 persons arrested, 1 was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. A case against the remaining persons is pending before the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Dadar, on charges under sections 148, 149, 152 and 324, Indian Penal Code.

(22) *Political situation.*—The situation was quiet during the year.

Crime Branch.

20. (1) *Organisation.*—During the year 1937 the strength of the Crime Branch remained unchanged.

(2) *Criminal cases.*—During the year the Crime Branch dealt with 192 cases under the Indian Penal Code (including 12 transfer cases) as against 168 cases in the previous year; of these, 9 cases were Magisterial enquiries as against 10 in the previous year. The 192 cases were investigated by the different branches of the C. I. D.

(3) *Assistance to the Divisional Police.*—Assistance was also rendered to the Divisional Police in all important and serious crime. Joint enquiries were successfully carried out in the following cases :—

(*i*) Pydhoni criminal breach of trust case involving an amount of Rs. 3,700.

(*ii*) Maharbouri bomb explosion case.

(*iii*) Mutton Street murder case.

(4) *Assistance to District Police.*—The District Police and Police from other parts of India were assisted in a number of important offences among which mention may be made of the following :—

(*i*) Poona—Medicine theft cases.

(*ii*) Manmad, (Nasik District)—Medicine theft case.

(*iii*) Balsar (Surat District)—Medicine theft case.

(*iv*) Ghatkopar (Bombay Suburban District)—Theft case.

(*v*) Bassein (Thana District)—House-breaking and theft case.

(*vi*) Guhagar (Ratnagiri District)—House-breaking and theft case.

(*vii*) Madras—Criminal breach of trust cases.

(*viii*) Cannanore Town—Theft case.

(*ix*) Amritsar—Criminal breach of trust case.

(*x*) Hyderabad (Sind)—Theft case.

(*xi*) Cutch State—Attempt to murder, robbery and escaping from lawful custody.

(*xii*) Indore State—Criminal breach of trust case.

(5) *Persons deported to India from Foreign countries.*—37 persons deported from the undermentioned foreign countries were dealt with as against 32 in the year 1936. These persons were taken charge of and sent to their homes :—

Africa	17
United States of America	17
Aden	1
Burma	1
Siam	1
Total ..	37

(6) *Action under section* 565 *of the Code of Criminal Procedure.*—326 persons ordered to report their places of residence to the police on release from jail under section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were dealt with during the year as against 284 in the previous year; of these, 46 were arrested and sentenced for fresh offences committed by them. 60 disobeyed the orders out of whom 24 were re-arrested and dealt with under section 176 (2) of the Indian Penal Code as against 35 in the previous year.

(7) *Counterfeit currency notes.*—During the year, 234 forged notes were sent by the Currency Office for enquiry as against 41 in the previous year.

(8) *Modus Operandi Bureau.*—During the year histories of 1,243 criminals were opened as against 1,420 last year making up a total of 2,663. Jail release notices were issued in respect of 657 persons. The number of trace cases in respect of persons and property was 84 as compared with 43 last year. The photographic department took 13,503 photographs, attended scenes of cases and other outdoor work on 26 occasions and attended Court on 11 occasions.

(9) *Prevention of Crime Branch—Organisation.*—During the year 1937 the Prevention of Crime Branch put in its fifth year of preventive work, which is ever on the increase—

(*i*) *Foreigners deported out of British India.*—22 persons were deported under section 3 of the Foreigners' Act (III of 1864) during the year 1937 as against 18 in the previous year.

(*ii*) *Returned Foreigner Deportees.*—61 persons who had been deported under the Foreigners' Act were traced as having returned to Bombay in contravention of deportation orders as against 53 in the year 1936. They were suitably dealt with.

(*iii*) *Externment from Bombay City under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902.*—156 persons were externed by this branch under provisions of section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 115 in the year 1936, and 13 externees were dealt with under section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 20 in the previous year. The cases of 963 persons, who were brought up for externment by the Divisional Police, were also dealt with during the year as against 824 in the year 1936. The total number of persons externed under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act was 1,119 as against 939 in the year 1936 and 354 returned externees found in the city were prosecuted under section 128 as against 264.

(*iv*) *P. R. T. system.*—404 convicts were transferred to prisons nearest to their homes by making use of this system (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6986, dated 30th October 1901) as against 369 in the previous year.

(*v*) *Working of Criminal Tribes Act.*—The total number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay at the beginning of the year was 306. During the year, 20 were added to the roll. Owing to cancellation, death, transfers outside of Bombay, etc., 61 were removed from the registers. The net number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay at the end of the year 1937 was 265 as detailed below according to tribes :—

Rajput Bhamptas	22
Takari Bhamptas	2
Kaikadis	9
Waghris	39
Mang-Garudis	162
Mixed Gang	25
Kanjars	..
Pasis and Bhars	6
Total ..	265

18 persons were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act; 17 were convicted and 1 acquitted as against 21 dealt with in the previous year, of whom 20 were convicted and the case against 1 was pending.

10 persons were dealt with under section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act and were transferred to their districts as against 7 in the previous year.

146 registered members of criminal tribes from other districts came to Bombay on passes for employment, etc., of whom 17 remained in the city and 129 returned, as against 147, 12 and 135 last year.

15 members of criminal tribes remained on probation in Bombay, 4 were recalled to the settlements and the registers of 3 were cancelled.

15 persons were kept on the "D" List under rule 12 of the Criminal Tribes Rules of whom 3 were registered during the course of the year and 12 remained on the "D" List as against 12 kept on "D" List in the previous year of whom one was registered.

3 registered members of criminal tribes were removed to the settlements under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act (viz. 1 Rajput Bhampta, 1 Kaikadi and 1 Mang-Garudi).

42 registered members of Pasi and Bhar tribes came previously to Bombay for employment, etc. from the mofussil while during the course of this year 14 more came and 13 left Bombay for their native places. At the end of the year 1937, therefore, 43 members of Pasi and Bhar tribes from the mofussil were staying in Bombay.

(10) *Pathan Branch.*—This Branch assisted the City Police where Pathans were concerned and also gave assistance to the District Police. Crime by Pathans in the city is decreased by 35 per cent. although the Pathan population is very much increased. This is partly due to the good work of the branch and partly due to the improvement in trade resulting in greater employment especially in the docks.

The Branch in spite of its small strength (i.e. 1 Inspector and 2 Head Constables only) rendered valuable assistance to the police and Shipping authorities in connection with Pathan and Punjabi Seamen and during the communal riots did much to keep aloof the Pathan element in the city.

(11) *Vigilance Branch.*—The following is a summary of the work done by this branch during the year 1937 :—

(*i*) *The Bombay Children Act, XIII of* 1924.

Section 7 (*1*) (*a*).—94 destitute children were picked up under this section; of these, 21 were sent to certified schools, 47 were handed over to their guardians, one died and cases against 25 are pending.

Section 7 (*1*) (*f*).—10 children were removed to the Children's Home from objectionable places.

Section 14.—5 children concerned in Indian Penal Code cases against social vice were dealt with under this section.

(*ii*) *The Bombay City Police Act, IV of* 1902.

Section 121.—5 children were arrested for begging ; of these 4 were convicted and the case against 1 is pending.

Section 27 (*1*).—20 pimps were externed under this section.

(*iii*) *The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, XI of* 1923.

Section 3 (*soliciting*).—168 cases including 20 pimps were picked up under this section ; of these 163 ended in conviction and 5 in acquittal.

Section 5 (*living on the earnings*).—19 cases were dealt with under this section ; of these 6 ended in conviction, 4 in acquittal and 9 are pending.

Section 6.—1 case was picked up under this section for importing a girl for prostitution in the city. This case is pending.

Section 8-*B* (*a*) (*permitting use of premises as a brothel*).—1 woman was convicted under this section.

Section 9 (*1*) (*issue of notices*).—101 prostitutes were served with notices to quit.

(*iv*) *Indian Penal Code.*

Sections 292 *and* 114.—1 case which ended in conviction.

Sections 353 *and* 114.—1 case which is pending.

Sections 366-*A and* 114.—1 case which is pending.

Sections 372 *and* 511.—1 case which ended in conviction.

Sections 373 *and* 114.—3 cases which are pending.

(12) *Anti-Gambling Squad.*—During the year 1937, the Anti-Gambling Squad worked with a strength of 4 Sub-Inspectors and 34 constables including 1 constable-writer. The office for this Squad which was formerly situated at Jacob Circle in the office of the Superintendent of Police, "D" Division, was moved to the Princess Street Police Station building during the latter part of the year.

These officers were kept extremely busy by night in effecting raids and by day in attending Court in connection with the hearing of the cases detected by them. On account of the large increase in the number of raids made the office and administrative work has increased considerably. This branch urgently requires an Inspector for supervising the ever increasing work of this Squad.

The following raids were carried out by this branch :—

(*i*) Raids ..	448	(all without warrants).	
Total number of persons arrested ..	2,025	Convicted ..	546
		Discharged or acquitted.	331
		Pending. ..	1,148
			2,025

(*ii*) 76 cases of street gambling were detected involving 180 persons of whom 34 were convicted, 26 acquitted or discharged and the cases against 120 were pending at the close of the year.

(*iii*) 2 cases were picked up under section 12-A involving 2 persons, one a seller of forecasts of satta figures and the other a printer and circulator. The former was convicted and the case against the latter is pending.

(13) *Interesting cases.*—The following are some of the interesting cases detected during the year :—

(*i*) *Hundi and Cheque Fraud Case.*—In this case, detected by the General (Crime) Branch, one Kapurchand Bhikhabhai had for some 5 years been opening post-office boxes with duplicate keys, and misappropriating *hundis* and cheques found in the letters which thus came into his possession. He negotiated these after forging necessary signatures, and with the proceeds bought property in Baroda. When arrested he pretended that he had no knowledge of English and stated that the endorsements on the valuable securities had been made by another person for whom he was not responsible. Fortunately a minute search produced a small piece of paper which enabled the Police to trace several documents in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Baroda which were undoubtedly in his handwriting. With the aid of a handwriting expert the case against him was proved and he was eventually sentenced to an aggregate term of 7 years' imprisonment by the High Court under sections 411, 468, 420 and 511, Indian Penal Code.

(*ii*) *Travancore National Bank Fraud Case.*—Patient and laborious investigation by the General Branch brought to light a very important fraud case in which one J. D. Mehta, Chief Accountant of the Bank, defrauded it to the extent of Rs. 15,000 during the period of 12 months. The fraud came to light in the middle of October when it was found that the accused had opened a Jewel Loan Account in the name of one Kantilal Kasturchand, a fictitious person, and advanced loans to him by manipulating false accounts. The accused was prosecuted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the High Court on 14th July 1937 under sections 417, 420, 467 and 471, Indian Penal Code.

Only one case was proved against him, the other cases being dropped as he was suffering from tuberculosis.

(*iii*) *Murder case in which a palm print supplied the clue.*—On the 20th of January 1937, in a vacant room of Niyamtullabai's Chawl situated on Haines Road, a dead body with a deep wound in the neck was discovered. The walls and the floors were splashed with blood. The only clue was a palm print on the wall. Enquiries showed that the deceased was one Sukhram Bachoosingh who had been living in a room close by. It seemed unlikely the murder had been committed by a stranger and enquiries were started among the dead man's acquaintances. As none of them volunteered information their palm prints were taken when the palm print of one Ramprasad Parmanand was found to tally with the palm print found on the wall. He was, therefore, arrested. Although he refused to make a statement a watch kept discreetly over the cell led to the interception of a letter intended for his relations containing instructions about the disposal of the blood-stained knife with which the offence was committed. As a result of this the blood-stained knife was recovered and the accused prosecuted. The Jury was divided at the first trial and the Judge ordered a retrial. The accused was eventually found guilty and convicted. The case is important as showing the extended use to which the finger print system can be put as a scientific aid to detection.

(*iv*) *Action against Gambling Clubs in Bombay City.*—The incessant campaign against gambling dens and especially the more effective action made possible by the amended Prevention of Gambling Act of 1936 resulted in the rise of clubs intended to give gambling facilities to members. Rules were framed which conveyed the impression that these clubs were *bona fide* ones which did not offend against the Prevention of Gambling Act. The C. I. D. soon learnt, however, that the clubs were in reality gambling dens and arranged for a simultaneous raid of 6 of them at midnight on 26th June 1937 with the result that instruments of gaming were seized and those present in the clubs arrested. After prolonged investigation of accounts and other matters prosecutions against three of these clubs were launched and ended in conviction. The result was the closing of all such clubs and up to the present no one has ventured to start another.

(*v*) *Series of house-breaking and theft cases in Matunga and Girgaum locality.*—A series of house-breaking and theft cases by day were reported in Matunga and Girgaum areas. It was found that the accused selected a house that was looked and gained admittance by picking or breaking the locks. From the records and information received by the Criminal Investigation Department suspicion rested on a Goan house-breaker with many previous convictions. He was eventually arrested on the 19th December 1936 when attempting to break open a house. He admitted he had an associate and named a Hindu who had 11 previous convictions. A search of the latter's room revealed many stolen articles. Both of them admitted the

commission of many offences for which they were prosecuted and convicted—the Hindu in ten cases and the Goan in five.

(*vi*) *Theft by a servant and smart vigilance of the Police.*—The vigilance of 2 crime branch constables on patrol led to the discovery of a very important case which might otherwise not have come to light. They noticed a well dressed Goan visiting various brokers in the bazaar and feeling that there was something suspicious about the man they watched him unobtrusively. Eventually they accosted him in a shop when he was negotiating the sale of a diamond ring worth about Rs. 1,200. He was questioned as to how he had become possessed of it and as he could not give a satisfactory explanation, he was taken to the C. I. D. office. A search of his person revealed the possession of some other jewellery. He gave various stories which were quickly shown to be false and eventually after some time admitted he had stolen them from certain persons whom he named, among others being a former Chief Justice and Judicial Minister of Kashmir State and a well-known Parsee of Poona in whose service he had been as a butler. Out of total Rs. 9,596-13-0 property stolen, Rs. 9,236-13-0 was recovered. The complainants were not even aware that the property had been stolen.

Preventive action.

21. During the year under report, 41 persons were placed before the Courts under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, as against 49 in 1936 and 60 in 1935. The following is the result of their trial. 11 were convicted, 6 acquitted while the cases against 24 were pending at the end of the year.

In all 1,119 persons were externed from the city, 540 under section 27 (*1*) of the Bombay City Police Act, being members of gangs associated for the purpose of committing offences and 579 under section 27 (*2A*), not being natives of Bombay City or the Bombay Suburban District and having been convicted more than twice of offences punishable under Chapter XII, XVI or XVII of the Indian Penal Code. No gambler was externed under section 27 (*2*) for being a habitual offender against the Prevention of Gambling Act, as, according to law, three convictions in three years are required before externment. The recent decision of the Full Bench in the appeal of Yar Muhammad is likely to affect adversely the use of section 27 (*1*). Bullies who have been long resident in Bombay and have thrived will not be externable under this section. At the same time experience has shown that it is practically impossible to make use of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code in such cases as witnesses are afraid to come forward. Even if such bullies have not been long resident in the city it will be difficult to keep them out as, if they return immediately in defiance of the orders, the police will be faced with the alternative of refraining from prosecution or disclosing the sources of their information. The latter course cannot be taken in the worst cases as instances are not wanting of externees taking revenge and even murdering those who have informed or witnessed against them.

The result will be that the section in question which has had a marked deterrent effect on hooligans and bullies will not be used and bad characters will increase in number and boldness when they realize that the authorities are unable to deal with them.

In the preceding year, 577 persons were dealt with under section 27(*1*), 1 (gambler) under section 27(*2*) and 361 under section 27(*2A*).

Under the provisions of section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act, 354 externees, of whom 148 were previously externed under section 27(*1*) and 206 under section 27(*2A*) were dealt with during the year as they returned to Bombay without permission. In the previous year 264 persons were dealt with for this offence.

361 persons wandering about between sunset and sunrise for the purpose of committing offences were dealt with under section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act as compared with 394 in 1936.

Arms Act.

22. (1) The distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown in tables, A, B, B(1), B(2) and B(3) printed as appendices. New licenses granted during the year numbered 441 covering 640 weapons and the number cancelled was 431 covering 649 arms. At the close of the year there were 6,304 licensed persons possessing 9,387 arms which shows an increase of 10 in the licensed persons as compared with the figures for the year 1936. All the arms possessed by any one person are entered in one license.

Of the 18 firms licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores, 8 only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bores, viz., 6 Indian and 2 European; 12 including the above 8, deal in rifled arms and ammunition and breech and muzzle loading guns and ammunition. 3 deal in old arms, 2 in lead shots and 1 in swords.

During the year 3,499 references were made to verify arms and ammunition bought from dealers in Bombay.

Six persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act and were convicted.

Explosives Act.

(2) Under this Act, 402 licenses were issued. They are classified in table "C" appended to the report. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fireworks and blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

There were 4 prosecutions under the Act which resulted in convictions.

Petroleum Act.

(3) During the year under report, the Petroleum Act, 1899, was superseded by the Petroleum Act, 1934, with effect from 31st March 1937. The licenses issued under

both Acts, classified in table "D" appended to the report show a decrease of 228 as compared with last year's figures. Licenses granted for the storage of dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons numbered 177 which shows a decrease of 7 as compared with the figures for the year 1936.

139 underground tanks with pumps were in existence on the 31st March 1937, as against 146 for the previous year.

There were no prosecutions under the Acts during the year under report.

Poisons Act.

(4) During the year under report, 122 licenses under the Poisons Act were issued.

Theatres.

(5) Licenses were renewed in the case of 4 theatres, 6 cinema theatres and 32 cinemas. One cinema, viz., The Broadway Talkies which has been erected at Plot No. 809, Dadar-Matunga Estate, Vincent Road, was newly licensed during the year.

Two applications for the erection of cinemas were sanctioned during the year. The proposed sites are situated (1) at Reay Road opposite Dockyard Railway Station and (2) at Plot No. 1, between Mahaluxmi Overbridge and Clerk Road, Jacob Circle.

Two circuses visited Bombay. 201 performance licenses were issued during the year.

Tram cars.

(6) A statement submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars is appended to the report as table "E". The number of slight accidents shows an increase of 52 and that of serious accidents a decrease of 2 as compared with the figures of 1936. There were 6 fatalities during the year against 10 for the preceding year.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were :—

Parel Road	108
Vincent Road	32
Girgaum Road	29
Hornby Road	27
Sandhurst Road	15
Kalbadevi Road	14
Foras Road	13
Mint Road	12

Conveyances other than motor vehicles.

23. During the year 1937, the number of public and private conveyances in the city of Bombay was as follows :—

Public conveyances other than motor vehicles	3,609
Private conveyances other than motor vehicles	2,186

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 2,073 Victorias, 1,352 labour carts and 184 handcarts.

The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 10,796 owners and drivers of public conveyances, other than motor vehicles, for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Bombay Public Conveyances Act. 115 drivers' licences were suspended for varying periods while 10 licences were either cancelled or not renewed. 145 horses were rejected as unfit for further use.

There were in all 4 cases of criminal breach of trust against labour cart drivers during the year. Of these 1 ended in conviction, 2 were classified as "True but undetected" while 1 was classified as "Mistake of law or fact".

Street accidents.

24. I subjoin a statement showing the number of fatal and other accidents by conveyances except motor vehicles, which occurred during the year 1937 and the number of persons killed and injured in these accidents.

	Accidents.		Persons.	
	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Killed.	Injured.
By Tram cars ..	6	212	6	212
By hack victorias ..	1	526	1	307
By other public conveyances	3	592	3	457
By private conveyances ..	....	107	....	74

Information regarding accidents by motor vehicles and the number of persons killed and injured in such accidents will be shown in the Annual Report on the administration of the Motor Vehicles Acts which will be submitted for the financial year.

Statement D—Police Establishment.

25. The accompanying table indicates the variations during the year in the strength of Bombay City Police Force. The total permanent strength of the Force at the close of the year stood at 4,568 as against 4,565 in 1936.

The population of the City according to the census of 1931, is 1,161,383 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 8·67 as compared with 1 to 8·47 in 1936 and 1 to 8·30 in 1935.

The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 29·33 as compared with 30·04 in 1936 and 31·09 in 1935.

Education.

26. (*a*) Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers (including Jemadars) below the rank of Superintendent who can read and write stands at 158 against 162 in the previous year. Of these, 140 were literate in English against 145 in 1936. Literate Head Constables and Constables numbered

2,740 as against 2,660 in 1936. Of these, 391 have a knowledge of English as against 343 in the preceding year.

In all, 497 recruits came under training of whom 249 were allotted to Divisions, 54 resigned, 39 were discharged and 155 continued under training at the close of the year.

(*b*) First Aid Classes for officers and men were arranged and 10 officers, 3 constables and 90 recruits passed the examination in First Aid to the injured. Two officers and 6 constables passed the Voucher and 3 officers and 8 constables passed the Medalion Examinations.

In January 1937 Bombay Provincial Centre Ambulance Competitions were held in which 2 teams one of European officers and the other of Constables—entered by the Bombay City Police stood second and third respectively. Deputy Inspector W. H. Taylor carried away Sir Frederick Sykes' Cup for standing first in the Individual Test.

Thanks are due to Mr. D. S. Bharucha, Honorary Secretary, Friendly Union's Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, for his honorary services in connection with training teams of officers and men to take part in the competitions.

(*c*) A refresher course in drill and law for Naiks was held at the Naigaum Headquarters. 107 Naiks out of 135 who attended the course passed the examination.

(*d*) There were 17 boys in the Brigade at the close of the previous year, 9 more were enlisted during the year, making a total of 26. Of these three resigned, 3 were discharged while one was transferred as a recruit, leaving a balance of 19 at the close of the year.

Police Boys' Brigade.

27. Except the increase of 2 swords purchased under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8269/3, dated 19th November 1936, the number of arms in the possession of the Bombay City Police remained the same as in the preceding year, viz. :—

Armament—Statement E.

Revolvers	.. ..	290 (289 Webleys and 1 Enfield).
Muskets	.. ..	748 (·410 bore—648)
		(·476 bore—100)
Swords	.. ..	15 + 2 = 17.

28. All arms and accoutrements were regularly inspected and maintained in good order. The annual musketry practice of the Armed Police and the annual Revolver Course for officers which were postponed due to the outbreak of riots in the city in 1936 were held early during the year of report.

Inspection of arms and ammunition.

The annual Revolver Course was fired by 260 officers as in 1935 with the following results :—

66 officers obtained marksmen's points as against 67 in 1935.
41 were first class shots.
75 were second class shots.
35 were third class shots.
43 failed to qualify.

The percentage of marksmen was 25·38 as against 25·77 in 1935 and 27·89 in 1934.

The annual Revolver Course for 1937 was in progress at the end of the year.

Punishments and rewards.

29. During the year 99 officers and men were punished as compared with 83 in 1936. The details are as follows :—

Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal ..	83
Judicially punished	1
Dismissed (exclusive of 1 dismissed after being judicially punished)	15
Total ..	99

In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were held.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(1) Good service tickets	3,852
(2) Silver stripes	8
(3) Two stripes	30
(4) One stripe	88
(5) Money rewards from the Customs and Excise Departments ..	17
(6) Money rewards from the Magistrates and District Police ..	30
(7) Money rewards granted by the Commissioner of Police ..	879
(8) Money rewards paid by members of the public, etc. ..	32
Total ..	4,936

The following officers and men were awarded titles and medals :—

Name with rank.	Title or medal.
Deputy Inspector G. S. Wilkinson ..	...
Sub-Inspector M. N. Hakim ..	
Head Constable Sk. Abdulla Fakkumiya, No. 525/H.	Indian Police Medal (for gallantry).
Police Constable Ismail Muhammad Jaffar, No. 2301/H.	
Police Constable Mukund Dattatraya Morje, No. 3048/H.	
Police Constable Ganesh Janoo Dhuri, No. 2392/H.	
Khan Saheb Muhammad Khalil, retired Subhedar.	Indian Police Medal.

Coronation Honours.

The title of C.I.E. was conferred on me on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty The King Emperor in May last. The following members of the Bombay City Police Force also received titles and medals as shown below :—

Inspector S. G. Achrekar	..	Rao Saheb.
Mr. C. Giridharrao, First Clerk	..	British Empire Medal (Civil Division).

In addition to the above, 57 members of the Bombay City Police Force, including myself, were awarded Coronation Medals.

The Bombay Presidency Police Contingent sent to London for the Coronation included one Head Constable of the Bombay City Police Force.

Casualties.

30. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1937 as compared with 1936 :—

	1936.	*1937.*
(1) Resigned	66	81
(2) Discharged	95	60
(3) Dismissed	4	16
(4) Died	24	18
(5) Retired (on pension or gratuity)	136	190
(6) Deserted	2	....
Total ..	327	365

Health.

31. The total number of officers and men treated at the Northcote Police Hospital during the year 1937 was 6,711 compared with 5,100 in 1936. This includes 39 cases of Tuberculosis, as against 32 in 1936.

The daily average number on the Sick List was as follows :—

	1936.	*1937.*
Indian officers and men	65·28	72·9
European officers	1·76	2·26

No particular reasons can be given for the increase over the previous year's figures but as sickness is under 2 per cent., the figures do not call for comment.

Police buildings.

32. The four-storied Police Building under construction in the School of Art compound is expected to be completed in June next. It will provide office accommodation

for the Special and Crime Branches of the Criminal Investigation Department including the Finger Print and Modus Operandi Bureaux, as well as residential quarters for 2 Superintendents of Police.

The provision of a patients' lift at the Northcote Hospital having been administratively approved by Government in the year 1936, it is hoped Government will see their way to finance the work as early as possible.

Cinematograph Act and the Board of Censors.

33. During the year under report 1,468 films were examined out of which 1,441 including 64 with endorsements were certified for exhibition. 8 films were refused certificates. The certificates given by the Board for 4 films were withdrawn by it but subsequently 3 of them were recertified.

871 films passed by other Boards were received for exhibition in Bombay and 1 of them was found objectionable. The portions that were objected to being excised, the certificate given to this film by the Bengal Board was endorsed for exhibition.

2,351 duplicate certificates were issued.

The Cinematograph Act Fund showed a balance of Rs. 7,171-10-0 at the end of the year. The details of receipts and expenditure are as under :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	*Expenditure.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st January 1937.	5,466	6	3	Expenditure ..	25,324	8	3
Examination fees ..	26,804	0	0	Balance on 31st December 1937.	7,171	10	0
Interest on Securities ..	233	12	0				
Sale proceeds of rules application forms, etc.	12	0	0				
Total ..	32,496	2	3	Total ..	32,496	2	3

The Board's financial position was satisfactory during the year under report. Its receipts on account of examination fees exceeded its expenditure by Rs. 1,479-7-9 and at the close of the year the Board had 3½ per cent. Government Securities (1947-50) to the face value of Rs. 6,700.

The Board was re-constituted during the year.

Fires.

34. The total number of fires in the city in 1937 was 359 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 7,61,797.

The figures for the preceding year were :—

Fires	393
Value of property lost	Rs. 22,31,137

35. (1) During the year 1937 the Police Notice and General Enquiry Office issued 1,096 notices consisting of 29,037 paragraphs and 698 supplements, besides striking a large number of stereotyped forms for the use of the Department.

Miscellaneous.

(2) During the year under report 6,931 cases were prosecuted by the 9 Police Prosecutors (including one Honorary Prosecutor for the Juvenile Court and two Temporary Prosecutors) with satisfactory results.

The figures for the previous three years are—

1934	3,139
1935	3,750
1936	4,377

(3) Both the Cattle Pounds continued to work under the direct supervision of one Poundkeeper, the appointment being held by a Sergeant.

7,983 animals were impounded during the year as detailed below :—

(*a*) By the Police	7,317
(*b*) By the Public	666

The figures for the previous three years are—

	1934.	*1935.*	*1936.*
(*a*) By the Police	8,469	8,079	6,311
(*b*) By the Public	583	410	386

(4) The following are the figures of licences granted for places of public entertainment, Class A (those at which intoxicating liquors are sold) and Class B (other than those falling under Class A) which remain open after 9-30 p.m. :—

Class A	592
Class B	2,546

(5) During the year under report, 101 South African repatriates arrived in Bombay under the Assisted Emigration Scheme and in accordance with the arrangement in force were paid bonus money and sent to their destinations by the police. 57 of such repatriates were permitted to return to South Africa, having refunded the money expended on their repatriation by the Union Government.

(6) In spite of the restrictions on indiscriminate borrowing by its members, the Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank made steady progress in all directions. The membership increased from 2,245 to 2,410, the share capital from Rs. 2,96,448 to Rs. 3,25,840 and the

monthly income from Rs. 1,900 to Rs. 2,000. Its reserves stood at over Rs. 67,776 as against Rs. 67,000 in the previous year. The Bank continues to enjoy the distinction of being classed as "A" by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for which its Chairman Mr. W. W. Godwin deserves to be complimented.

(7) *Recruitment of depressed classes.*—During the year 26 Mahars, 4 Chambhars and 3 Mangs were recruited. Of these, 4 resigned and 4 were discharged.

(8) The Traffic Advisory Committee which was appointed in 1929 continues to be of great assistance in dealing with important traffic problems and with improvements in traffic control in the City of Bombay. A detailed report on the working of this Committee for the year 1937 will be submitted in due course.

(9) This year the number of Indian Penal Code cases which took six months or longer for a decision to be reached in the Courts was 114 as against 128 in the previous year.

Wireless.

(10) Experiments in 2 way Wireless communication were carried out during the year under report. As we possess only one Transmitter an additional instrument was hired during the months of January, February and March, thereby enabling us to maintain a fixed Transmitting and receiving station in addition to a mobile unit (the second transmitter, together with a receiving apparatus, being fitted into a police van temporarily). By this means it was found that, with the exception of a very few "blind" spots, communication by wireless telegraphy was easy of maintenance throughout the island and that in many places it was possible to carry on conversations by means of wireless telephones. The site for our Central Transmitting Station has yet finally to be decided on, but experiment so far indicates that a suitable location may be found in the Armed Police lines at Naigaum.

Sergeants Fergusson and Beck of this Force, who both had previous experience of wireless telegraphy, obtained, during the year, certificates of competency as non-commercial wireless operators and were thereafter entrusted with the training of English-knowing police constables as wireless operators. 16 such are now ready to take the tests prescribed by Government in this connection.

In order to enable us to continue our experiments and to maintain our equipment in good order an additional transmitter and other instruments and apparatus are necessary. Provision for funds to enable me to acquire these has been made in the budget estimates for the year 1938–39 and if Government sanction is accorded to the additional expenditure proposed I expect to be in a position to give my final opinion on the utility of wireless for police purposes in Bombay City a year or so hence.

36. On two occasions during 1937 the Bombay City Police had the honour of being reviewed by H. E. the Governor. The first occasion was on the 10th March when H. E. Lord Brabourne reviewed the parade which had had to be postponed from the previous year owing to communal disturbances and the second on the 8th December when H. E. Sir Roger Lumley held the review. On both occasions medals and decorations were presented, and the Force was congratulated on its turn out and its work during the preceding year.

Bombay City was illuminated on the 12th and 13th May on the occasion of the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties. The streets were congested on each day for several hours with crowds of sight-seers.

The communal riots which broke out this year for about 3 weeks have been mentioned elsewhere.

37. I have once more to acknowledge with pleasure the help and loyal co-operation given me by the Deputy Commissioners of Police and all the officers of the Bombay City Police throughout the year. During the year the office staff in spite of heavy work did splendidly once more under the able control of the Office Superintendent Mr. S. N. Jadhav.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4**	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	...	9	...	9	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	1	10	...	11	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	8	27	...	35	1
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	...	1	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender...	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 216, 221, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against Public justice.	3	28	...	31	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	42	9	...	51	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	2	26	...	28	...
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion.	...	1	...	1	...
		Total ...	56	111	...	167	1
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	21	64	...	85	1
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	4	14	...	18	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	3	5	...	8	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	2	21	...	23	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	3	20	1	22	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	8	...	9	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	72	...	72	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	76	276	1	351	1
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	5	...	6	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	119	297	...	416	3
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	14	93	...	107	...
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS					
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				18					
									Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Compounded	Withdrawn
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	4	...	3	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	2	2	2	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	10	5	8	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	6	12	2	9	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	35	7	3	45	1	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	19	5	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	33	82	21	27	130	2	1	132	...	...	1	...	...	2
2	12	12	19	35	66	...	...	66	3	...	1	...	...	...
...	10	3	4	1	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	1	1	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	10	3	3	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	5	6	2	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	2	6	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	64	5	...	69	...	...	69	1	...	1	...	...	...
3	83	81	148	34	264	2	2	266	...	1	...	...	92	1
...	1	1	2	2	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	103	108	138	54	300	8	...	308	...	...	2	...	60	1
...	12	31	13	51	95	22	4	117	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.						
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.					
22A	332, 353	... Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	8	33	...	41	...
23	354, 356, 357	... Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	6	32	...	38	...
24	304A, 338	... Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	36	69	...	105	...
		... Total ...	294	1,009	2	1,301	5
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	2	2	...	4	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery ...	15	41	1	55	4
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	2	6	...	8	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	1	...	1	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	104	839	6	937	2
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	123	889	7	1,005	6
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	1	25	...	26	1
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	9	17	...	26	...
32A	506 ...	Criminal intimidation ...	1	6	...	7	...
		Total ...	11	48	...	59	1
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ ordinary ...	216	3,600	49	3,767	11
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	97	673	...	770	2

PART I—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1937—*contd.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS					
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				18					
									Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Compounded.	Withdrawn
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						
2	9	18	9	2	29	1	...	30	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	9	16	10	2	28	3	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	46	14	34	5	53	1	...	54	...	...	2	...	3	1
21	301	370	394	198	964	37	6	1,001	4	1	7	...	155	4
...	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	13	8	21	6	36	3	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	5	2	1	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	43	211	43	631	891	...	...	891	...	...	2	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	57	225	68	639	939	3	...	942	...	...	2	...	...	2
1	4	1	19	...	20	57	...	77	...	...	...	...	5	...
1	4	13	7	1	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	5	2	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	8	19	28	1	48	57	...	105	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	216	1,125	219	2,158	3,551	17	3	3,568	1	4	2	1	...	...
21	87	244	79	335	658	182	10	840	...	...	2	...	...	3

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.						
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*—contd.						
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	40	85	...	125	...
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	73	302	...	375	1
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	7	...	7	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	426	4,667	49	5,044	14
		Grand Total ...	910	6,724	58	7,576	27

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4.*—This should include all cases
(2) *Column 8.*—Enter only cases proved or
(3) *Column 16.*—Enter only cases taken up
(4)—Explanation of differences between figures Part I, for 1936 occasioned by alteration of
From Serial No. 9, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 11, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 12, 3 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 14, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 18, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 20, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 21, 8 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 23A, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 26, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 27, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 29, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 33, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 34, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 36, 2 cases transferred to

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 6th April 1938.

PART I—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1937—*concld.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	TRUE CASES								REMARKS					
	Number pending at end of year	Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	18					
									Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Compounded	Withdrawn
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						
3	5	89	34	...	117	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	58	113	73	122	308	196	1	504	...	...	1	...	15	...
...	3	3	1	...	4	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	369	1,568	406	2,615	4,638	399	14	5,037	1	4	5	1	15	3
94	768	2,264	917	3,480	6,719	498	21	7,217	5	5	15	1	176	11

regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
declared to be deliberately false.
by Magistrates.
shown against different Serial Nos. in column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A.
charges by trying courts :—
Serial No. 20 and 1 to Serial No. 29.
Serial No. 13, 2 to Serial No. 18, 1 to Serial No. 20, 1 to Serial No. 33 and 1 to Serial No. 35.
Serial No. 18.
Serial No. 21.
Serial No. 20.
Serial No. 9, 1 to Serial No. 18 and 1 to Serial No. 32A.
Serial No. 35.
Serial No. 9.
Serial No. 20.
Serial No. 9.
Serial No. 9, 9 to Serial No. 33 and 4 to Serial No. 35.
Serial No. 29, 1 to Serial No. 35
Serial No. 33 and 1 to Serial No. 36.
Serial No. 5.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence ... ... Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	... ...	... ...	... ...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*			
2	131 to 136, 138	... Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	... Offences relating to Coin	...	14	...
4	255 to 263A	... Offences relating to Stamps	1	17	...
5	467 and 471	... Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	9	18	...
6	489A to 489D	... Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216A	... Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	2	19	2
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	239	47	...
10	140, 170, 171	... Personating public servant or soldier	2	29	...
10A	295, 296, 297	... Offences against religion	...	...	...
		Total ...	253	144	2
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	302, 303, 396	... Murder	33	80	3
12	307	... Attempts at murder	7	31	...
13	304, 308	... ... Culpable homicide	5	10	...
14	376	... Rape by a person other than the husband ...	4	22	...
15	377	... Unnatural offence	3	19	...
16	317, 318	... ... Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	5	...
17	305, 306, 309...	... Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	72	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	161	424	...
19	328	... Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt...	...	7	...
20	324, 327, 330	... Hurt	236	448	1

PART II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS						
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Non-cognisable	Compounded	Withdrawn
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	8	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	1	4	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17	11	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	13	2	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	237	135	101	3	26	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	26	19	7	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	1	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	310	188	122	29	61	5	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
14	71	20	51	2	20	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	12	4	8	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16	9	7	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	11	5	6	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	69	64	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
6	379 + 1	111	269	50	193	6	1	5	...	1	...	...	6	140	1
...	5	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	455	148	307	42	203	11	...	11	2	...	2	...	12	125	1

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.			
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	21	54	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	...	...
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	17	51	...
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	7	32	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	35	65	...
		Total ...	530	1,320	4
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*			
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	9	12	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	26	77	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	5	5	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...

PART II—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1937—*contd.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks: Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Non-cognisable	Compounded	Withdrawn
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
1	59	36	23	20	15	27	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	46	21	25	2	14	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
...	28	16	12	...	10	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
2	50	12	38	1	44	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	4	1
35	1,223	459	764	121	546	49	5	44	6	1	7	...	29	269	4
...	13	4	9	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
11	56	13	43	4	27	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
...	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
	CLASS III—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—contd.				
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	221	370	5
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	..
		Total ...	261	464	6
	CLASS IV—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	44	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	11	18	...
32A	506	Criminal intimidation	1	6	...
		Total ...	13	68	...
	CLASS V—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
33	379 to 382	Theft ... {of cattle ... ... / ordinary	... 169	... 1,814	... 10
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	76	383	3
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	55	135	...

PART II—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1937—*contd.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS							
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Non-cognisable	Compounded	Withdrawn	16
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15								
41	496	292	204	31	40	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
52	575	314	261	35	74	3	...	3	2	...	5	...	11	...	2	
3	33	1	32	...	9	72	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	
3	20	13	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	60	19	41	...	14	72	...	72	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
133	1,575	1,243	332	388	243	20	5	15	2	4	2	2	12	...	...	
18	344	247	97	266	89	194	10	184	...	...	2	...	8	...	3	
...	177	107	70	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS V—*Minor Offences against Property*—contd.			
36	419, 420	Cheating	69	244	...
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	7	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...
		Total ...	368	2,583	13
		Grand Total ...	1,425	4,579	25

NOTE.—(1) Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by

(2) Explanation of differences between figures shown against different Serial Nos. alteration of charges by trying courts:—

From Serial No. 9, 21 persons transferred to Serial No. 20, and 11 to Serial No. 29.
From Serial No. 11, 5 persons transferred to Serial No. 13, 3 to Serial No. 18, 2 to
From Serial No. 12, 4 persons transferred to Serial No. 18.
From Serial No. 14, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 21.
From Serial No. 18, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 20.
From Serial No. 20, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 9, 4 to Serial No. 18 and 1
From Serial No. 21, 14 persons transferred to Serial No. 35.
From Serial No. 22A, 31 persons transferred to Serial No. 9.
From Serial No. 26, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 20.
From Serial No. 27, 6 person transferred to Serial No. 9.
From Serial No. 29, 12 persons transferred to Serial No. 9, 16 to Serial No. 33 and
From Serial No. 33, 3 persons transferred to Serial No. 29 and 3 to Serial No. 35.
From Serial No. 36, 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 5.

(3) Persons dealt with under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, in previous year

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 6th April 1938.

PART II—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1937—*concld.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks: Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Non-cognisable	Compounded	Withdrawn
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
15	221	117	104	84	66	216	1	215	...	...	3	...	7	15	...
...	4	3	1	...	3	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
161	2,321	1,717	604	738	410	438	16	422	2	4	7	2	31	15	3
276	4,489	2,697	1,792	923	1,105	567	22	545	11	5	20	2	72	301	11

Magistrates.

in column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1936, occasioned by

Serial No. 20, 2 to Serial No. 33 and 2 to Serial No. 35.

to Serial No. 32A.

14 to Serial No. 35.

again brought up for trial.—Under Serial No. 18—one was brought up for trial,

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT AA—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME NOT SPECIFIED

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
	CLASS VI—*Other Offences not specified in Statement A—Part I.*						
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	26	203	...	229	...
2	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,508	127,693	...	129,201	...
3	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	19	...	19	...
		Total ...	1,534	127,915	...	129,449	...

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4.*—This should include all cases
(2) *Column 8.*—Enter only cases proved or
(3) *Column 15.*—Enter only cases taken up
(4) Cases entered against Serial No. 3 are Statement AA, Part I, for the sake of

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 6th April 1988.

PART I.

IN STATEMENT A—PART I, FOR THE YEAR 1937

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks.			
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				18			
									Died.	Lunatics.	Absconded.	Withdrawn.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
2	32	167	14	4	185	8	...	188	...	1	2	...
26	2,220	121,075	5,860	...	126,935	20,580	20,004	147,516	1	1	18	1,847
...	...	18	1	...	19	...	...	19	...	...	...	...
28	2,259	121,260	5,875	4	127,139	20,583	20,004	1,47,722	1	2	20	1,847

rogarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
declared to be deliberately false.
direct by Magistrates.
not all cognizable under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in convenience.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT AA—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME NOT SPECIFIED

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170 Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—				
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified in Statement A—Part II.*				
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	26	200	...
2	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	2,054	132,480	...
3	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	19	...
		Total ...	2,080	132,699	...

NOTES.—(1) *Columns 13 to 15.*—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by
(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 3 are not all concerned in cognizable offences for the sake of convenience.
(3) Serial No. 2—95 persons were handed over to relatives and 3 were handed over to

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 6th April 1938.

PART II.

IN STATEMENT A—PART II, FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks 16 Died.	Lunatics.	Absconded.	Non-Cognizable.	Withdrawn.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
...	182	170	12	3	39	3	...	3	...	1	2	2	...
...	130,715	123,488	7,227	...	3,762	20,595	20,029	566	4	1	26	26	1,954
...	19	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	130,916	123,676	7,240	3	3,801	20,598	20,029	569	4	2	28	28	1,954

Magistrates.
under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement AA, Part II,

Military authorities.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	44	1,119	1,163
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	.....	.....	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	5	23	28
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	3	10	13
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	.....	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	13	19	32
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	65	1,171	1,236
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	.....	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	1,147	13	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	27	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	22	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	1,157	15	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	2	3	5
		Total ...	2	3	5
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	227	699	926
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	.....	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	157	829	986
18	374 ...	Compulsory Labour ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	384	1,528	1,912
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	17	60	77
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	40	207	247
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	3	35	38
		Total ...	60	302	362
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	26	94	120
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	60	155	215
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	197	829	1,026
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	1	1
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	1	1
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	.....	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	36	111	147
		Total ...	319	1,191	1,510
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	4,160	46,849	51,009
		Total ...	4,160	46,849	51,009
		Grand Total ...	4,993	51,044	56,034

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court;
Bombay, 1st February 1938.

PART I—*contd.*

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, O.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in: Discharge or acquittal	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in: Conviction	Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court hold that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	699	11	191	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	751	21	189	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	1,450	32	380	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	56	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	182	8	57	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	268	8	86	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	88	2	29	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	134	6	73	.....	.....	.....
26	1	798	.....	201	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	104	9	32	.....	.....	.....
30	2	1,125	18	335	.....	.....	.....
1	10,169	764	38,788	1,287	.....	.....	.....
1	10,169	764	38,788	1,287	.....	.....	.....
81	10,171	3,676	40,003	2,103	.....	.....	.....

H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of I. P. Code.					
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*					
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	...	...	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	45	1,125	...	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	.....	...	...	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	5	28	...	.....
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	3	14	...	.....
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	...	...	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	18	21	...	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	71	1,188	...	.....
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	...	...	.....
12	379 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*					
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	2	3	...	.....
		Total ...	2	3	...	.....

PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,170	...	3	1,148	98·11	19	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
33	...	32	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....
17	...	16	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
39	...	24	15	38·46	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,259	...	75	1,163	92·37	21	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
5	...	5	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
5	...	5	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	...	...	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	278	1,111	...	.....
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	...	...	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	289	1,320	...	.....
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	567	2,431	...	.....
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	19	60	...	.....
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	47	238	...	.....
21	425, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	3	45	...	.....
		Total ...	69	343	...	.....
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	295A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	...	...	.....
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	...	...	.....
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	30	116	...	.....
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	86	171	...	.....
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	289	1,252	...	.....
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	1	...	.....
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	1	...	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	...	...	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	...	...	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	...	...	.....
[illegible]	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	36	111	...	.....
		Total ...	441	1,652	...	.....
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	4,163	46,873	...	.....
		Total ...	4,163	46,873	...	.....
		Grand Total ...	5,313	52,490	...	.....

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 1st February 1938.

PART II—*contd.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons tried				Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)		Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,389	34	1,141	13	0·93	201	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,609	35	1,336	25	1·55	213	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
2,998	69	2,477	38	1·93	414	.....	...	.....
79	...	58	...	.....	21	.....	...	.....
285	...	202	14	4·91	69	.....	...	.....
48	...	40	...	.....	8	.....	...	.....
412	...	300	14	3·39	98	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
146	1	110	2	1·36	33	.....	...	.....
257	8	168	4	1·55	77	.....	...	.....
1,541	33	1,370	...	.....	237	1	...	.....
1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·0	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
147	1	104	9	6·12	32	1	...	.....
2,093	43	1,653	16	0·76	379	2	...	.....
51,036	1	788	38,789	76·0	1,269	10,169	...	.....
51,036	1	788	38,789	76·0	1,269	10,169	...	.....
57,803	113	5,298	40,020	69·23	2,201	10,171	...	.....

H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1937.

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	667	168	25·19	1,08,492	16,488	15·20
(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	75*	...	...	12,607	...
(*c*) Other thefts	3,340	1,149	34·40	2,56,533	78,266	30·51
2. Robbery—						
(*a*) Dacoity	1	...	...	33	.....	...
(*b*) Other Robbery	27	5	18·52	2,842	917	32·27
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	589	159	26·99	3,89,713	63,291	16·24
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant, or agent.	3	1	33·33	1,20,711	35	...
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	354	...	.....	2,916	...
Total ...	4,627	1,911	40·87	8,78,324	1,74,510	19·87
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
6. Extortion	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	20	13	65·00	17,926	13,415	74·84
Total ...	20	13	65·00	17,926	13,415	74·84

* Of these, 20 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (*a*) or (*c*) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4 :—

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases :—

Column 2	Cases	18	
Do. 3	,,	6	
Do. 5	Rs.	5,947	
Do. 6	,,	4,117	,,

(2) Rs. 4,768 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 11,102 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 6th April 1938.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

District	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Deputy Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Number of Head Constables		
								Foot	Water	Mounted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay City.										
Permanent Establishment ...	5	11	...	46	29	140*	100	389	9	...
Temporary Staff for administration of Motor Vehicles Tax Act and Rules framed under it.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Additional Second Deputy Commissioner.	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Staff for Additional Presidency Magistrate's Courts.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Temporary Staff for Port Haj Committee(a) (29-Police Central and).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)2	...	...
(b) (33 Public Health). ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Staff for Harbour Police Patrol (Watch and Ward).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Clerical Establishment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 are for the financial year

(4) Column 23 outposts resembling those in the Districts, do not exist in Bombay

*3 Subedars and 35 Jemadars are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 6th April 1938.

D.

Police during the year 1937.

Number of Constables				Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17)	Area in square miles	Population	Urban Population of District	Number of Police Stations	Number of Outposts	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force
Foot	Water	Mounted	Total									To area	To population		
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
3,792	47	...	4,568	40,77,438	3,59,128	43,36,566	30	1,161,383	...	18	...	·0066	254·24	134,001	29·33
10	...	...	12	25,243	...	25,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	1	2,934	...	2,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
4	...	...	7	10,376	...	10,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
23	...	...	(a)25	3,997	...	3,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
(b)5	...	...	(b)5	417	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	4	...	4	1,068	...	1,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	34,626	...	34,626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they

ending 31st March 1938.
City.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

Range	District	Total Strength				Armament of the Force		
		Sanctioned		Actual				
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men **	Number of swords	Number of muskets	Number of revolvers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bombay City	315	4,237	306	4,207	17	748	290

Range	District	Rewards		Education		Number of Constables				
		Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write		Number enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	Of 3 years and under 10 years	Of 10 years and under 17 years	Of 17 years and over
		By promotion	By khilats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards	Officers	Men					
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Bombay City	...	4,936	293	2,740	282	693	1,223	1,146	463

Note.—(1) This statement does not include Superintendents or officers of
(2) The figures shown in columns Nos. 11 and 33 include 1 man

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 6th April 1938.

E.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1937.

PUNISHMENTS

Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court							
				Under Police Act		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other Offences	
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	15	9	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF				
On pension or gratuity	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admissions into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths	Vacancies	REMARKS
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	1
190	81	16	60	...	18	148·70	1·66	0·40	39	

the higher rank.
dismissed after being judicially punished.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

Statement showing the offences for which children and young persons under the age of 16 years were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1937.

Serial No.	Offence	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Result of persons convicted								Remarks.
				Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Sent to Reformatory or Boys' Industrial Home or certified schools.	Imprisoned	Flogged	Fined	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admonished and discharged.	Pending at the close of the year.	
1	Offences relating to coin.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	Offences against public justice.	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	
3	Rape by a person other than the husband.	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
4	Grievous Hurt ...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	
5	Hurt ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
7	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
8	House trespass or house-breaking and theft.	11	7	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	4	
9	Theft ...	121	84	17	25	...	3	...	29	27	19	1 Transferred.
10	Criminal breach of trust.	8	4	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	
11	Receiving stolen property.	7	6	1	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	
12	Public Nuisances ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
13	Miscellaneous offences under Bombay City Police Act.	72	62	8	6	1	...	45	4	6	2	
14	Offences under Children Act.	315	128	122	88	...	...	...	16	24	64	1 Died.
15	Offences under Prevention of Gambling Act.	47	26	7	3	...	...	5	18	...	14	
16	Offences under Municipal Act.	6	5	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	
17	Offences under Criminal Tribes Act.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Offences under Public Land Conveyances Act.	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Total ...	606	334	162	131	1	5	55	78	61	108	1 Died. 1 Transferred.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 6th April 1938.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE A.

[*Paragraph 22 (1).*]

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in 1936	1937
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	825	921
2	Export licenses	858	894
3	Import licenses	417	429
4	Temporary licenses (XVII)	811	825
5	Journey licenses (XX)	383	411
6	Possession licenses for the purpose of target practice (XV).	9	8
7	Possession licenses (XIV)	136	147
8	Possession licenses for ·303 and ·450 bore ammunition ...	9	12
9	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI) ...	6,149	6,149
10	Permits to public servants	38	16
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	148	163
12	Dealer's licenses	17	18
13	Licenses to Repairer's of arms for stocking spare parts ...	1	1
14	Licenses to manufacture lead shots for air guns and air rifles.	1	1
	Total ...	9,802	9,995

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 6th April 1938.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B.

Distribution of licenses according to communities—
[Paragraph 22 (1).]

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukris	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life Preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	1,111	1,058	327	556	34	35	7	20	15	2	78	...	...	3,245	2,016
Hindus ...	323	1,106	513	215	14	220	128	15	56	...	21	...	1	2,672	1,934
Parsis ...	493	549	279	312	8	85	93	32	10	...	17	...	6	1,874	1,153
Indian Christians...	127	325	18	9	5	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	493	412
Muhammadans ...	215	521	136	94	10	44	31	3	...	2	2	...	...	1,058	762
Japanese ...	4	6	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8
Jews ...	5	11	4	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	19
Total ...	2,238	3,636	1,282	1,225	71	388	266	71	81	4	118	...	7	9,387	6,304

TABLE B (1).

New licenses—[Paragraph 22 (1).]

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukris	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	122	145	22	34	6	9	...	4	3	...	...	...	4	345	219
Hindus ...	16	83	23	11	2	11	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	159	128
Parsis ...	21	24	11	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	63	42
Indian Christians...	9	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	18
Muhammadans ...	10	29	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	40
Japanese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jews ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	178	297	61	51	9	20	7	4	12	...	...	...	1	640	441

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 6th April 1938.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B (2).

Cancelled licenses—[Paragraph 22 (1).]

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukris	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	115	131	35	52	2	9	9	...	2	...	..	1	...	356	215
Hindus... ...	16	68	19	4	1	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	83
Parsis	14	20	18	15	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	71	49
Indian Christians.	3	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	13
Muhammadans ...	17	48	15	7	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	94	62
Japanese ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Jews	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	166	274	88	78	4	24	10	1	3	...	...	1	...	649	431

TABLE B (3).

Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in B (2)—[Paragraph 22(1).]

	Arms	Licenses
Deposited in office	131	91
Sold or handed over to authorised persons	166	91
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased licensees ...	.....	.....
Left India	71	50
Held under exemption	12	5
No trace	12	6
Licenses renewed by other authorities	257	188
Total ...	649	431

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 6th April 1938.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE C.

Explosives—[Paragraph 22 (2).]

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Forms in which licenses were issued	Number of licenses granted in 1936	Number of licenses granted in 1937
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	3	3
2	Possession and sale	B	292	378
3	Possession	C	Nil	Nil
4	Do.	F	Nil	Nil
5	Licenses in form "E" (*bona fide* blasting purposes).	E	1	Nil
6	Licenses in form "EE" (*bona fide* blasting purposes).	EE	Nil	Nil
7	General transport licenses ...	II	14	16
8	Magazine licenses	J	5	5
		Total ...	315	402

TABLE D.

Petroleum—[Paragraph 22(3).]

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in 1936	Number of licenses granted in 1937
	Under the Petroleum Act, 1899.		
1	General import licenses	60	32
2	Special transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	440	164
3	General transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	6	5
4	Special transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum...	4	1
5	General transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum .	5	4
6	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	184	177
7	Possession and transport (motor owners') licenses ...	22	17
8	Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	3	2
9	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses ...	43	23
	Under the Petroleum Act, 1934.		
1	Posssession licences for non-dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity not exceeding 5,000 gallons.	...	1
2	Possession license for dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding 60 gallons.	...	50
3	Import licenses for dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding 60 gallons.	...	63
4	Possession licenses for carbide of calcium in quantity not exceeding 250 lbs.	...	*Nil*
	Total ...	767	539

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 6th April 1938.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE E.

[Paragraph 22 (6).]

Nature of accidents.	Total number of accidents.		How distributed.						Total.
			Passengers.		Pedestrians.	In collision with			
	1936.	1937.	Alighting.	Boarding.		Tram cars.	Motor cars.	Carts and other vehicles.	
Slight	265	317	89	41	102	28	28	29	317
Serious	45	43	17	3	20	.....	1	2	43
Fatal	10	6	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	6
Total for 1937 ...	.....	366	107	45	125	28	29	32	366
Total for 1936 ...	320	.....	46	85	87	41	23	38	320

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

Year.	Bogie single deck.	Bogie double deck.	Bogie and trailer.	Single truck.	Single truck double deck.	Single truck trains.	Single truck double deck and trailers.	Unit mileage.
1936	.....	60	39	5	7	144	.....	5,510,862
1937	10	74	25	.....	.....	143	.....	5,670,823

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 6th April 1938.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 July, 2017

Table showing the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police—(Paragraph 25).

—	Deputy Commissioner.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Head Constables.	Constables.
PERMANENT.					
Increase.					
Additional staff for Traffic Duty (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8362/3, dated 30th September 1937).	..	...	3	...	...
Total increase ...	...	...	3	...	...
Decrease.					
Nil.	...	...	...	...	...
Net increase (Permanent) ...	...	...	3	...	...
TEMPORARY.					
Increase.					
Second Additional Temporary Deputy Commissioner (Government, Home Department, letter No. 85/4A, dated 16th December 1937).	1	...	...	...	...
Temporary Additional staff for Motor Vehicles Department for administration of Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935, and rules framed thereunder (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7825/3-II, dated 13th October 1937).	...	1	...	...	4
Temporary staff for Port Haj Committee (Government Resolutions, Home Department, Nos. 8423, dated 29th August 1921 and 3101/3, dated 30th November 1933).	...	...	...	1	13
Total increase ...	1	1	...	1	17
Decrease.					
Nil.	...	...	...	...	...
Net increase (Temporary) ...	1	1	...	1	17

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 6th April 1938.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.